

Nov. 7, 1814

1812 Dates J-BK

PENSACOLA

On Nov 7, 1814 General Jackson
with 5,000 Tennessee volunteers
captured Pensacola from the
British.

Dec. 24, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

Treaty of Ghent.

settled no question causing the war

i.e. Commercial injuries

impressment of seamen

Indian hostilities incited by British

but gave U.S. independence

Aug. 24, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

Washington, D.C.

Immediately after the Americans had been defeated at Bladensburg, the British entered Washington and began to burn the public buildings. Property to the amount of \$2 M was burned to the ground, although such articles of value as Washington's portrait and the Declaration of Independence were saved through the efforts of Mrs. Modeson. After the British had satisfied

their belongings spent, they abandoned
the city.

1912 Dates J-BK

Mar. 3, 1814

Battle of LONGWOODS

While Captain Holmes, with an American regiment was marching toward Fort Talbot, on Lake Erie, he encountered the British at Longwoods, in the southern part of Ontario, Canada. The fighting continued until dark, the Americans losing 7 men.

Mar. 9, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

LAON

The Fortress of LAON, in the northern part of France, held by the Allied forces of BERNADOTTE and BLUCHER was attacked by the French. After a hard and obstinate fight, the latter were driven off with great loss.

Mar. 30, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

LA COLLE MILLS

While a force of Americans under General Wilkinson was marching toward Montreal, they attacked a blockhouse and stone mill on the La Colle River in Quebec, which was occupied by the British garrison. After fighting about 2 hrs. in which time the British were reinforced, Wilkinson retired.

July 25, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of LUNDY'S LANE

A battle was fought, near the Niagara Falls between the British Army led by DRUMMOND and the Americans under Brown. The fighting began at sunset and continued until midnight. The British were driven from their position and their artillery captured. They tried repeatedly to recover their guns but failed, and finally

about mid night with arms relaxed
from the full.
It is also known as Patti
of Angkor or Nagara

Aug 24, 1814

British burn the Capital
and White House during
War of 1812.

Sep 11, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

1783-1825 Thomas Mac Donough.

American naval officer. Born in Delaware. Served during the Tripoli War. One of the 7 who captured the Philadelphia. In command at Lake Champlain. Defeated the British at Plattsburg Sep. 11, 1814.

Sept 13-14, 1814

Francis Scott Key wrote
the "Star Spangled Banner"

1814

KALMAR Union

Queen Margaret (1353 - Oct 28, 1412)
of Denmark combined the 3 crowns
of Denmark, Sweden and Norway
on July 20, 1397.

1523 - Sweden left Union
Union of Denmark & Norway
lasted until 1814

Aug. 24, 1814

The British burned the Capitol and
White House

Sept 11, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

Lake Champlain

After General Prevost had been repulsed in his march toward Plattsburg, he led his troops toward Lake Champlain to support the British fleet. On Sept. 11th the British squadron of 16 vessels commanded by Capt. Downie met the American fleet of 14 vessels under Capt. Thomas Macdonough. After a severe fight of over 2 hours every British

warship had surrendered, although
the American ships had also suffered
considerably. The British loss was
200 men, the Americans lost
about 110 men.

Sept 13-14, 1814

Francis Scott Key wrote the
"Star Spangled Banner."

Aug. 24, 1814

The White House was burned
by the British.

July 5, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

CHIPPEWA

A short distance above Niagara Falls, was the scene of a battle between the British commanded by RIAL and the Americans led by BROWN, in which the Americans were victorious.

July 11, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

EAST PORT, Maine

A British Squadron Commanded by Sir Thomas Hardy, and Col. Thomas PILKINGTON sailed into PASSAMAQUODDY Bay on the Coast of Maine and Anchored near Eastport. The garrison at Fort Sullivan being too weak to withstand the enemy, Eastport was surrendered to the British. The

institutions were forced to acknowledge
British Authority. British officers
and missionaries worked in
concert to keep the people in
misery.

Jan. 24, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

ENOTOCHOPCO Creek, Ala

The savages followed the Americans
as they retreated from EMUCFAU
and as they were crossing
ENOTOCHOPCO Creek in Att^l Alabama
Charged their rear and flanks
The Americans immediately
whirled about and poured such
deadly fire into the Indian forces
that they broke and fled.

Jan. 22, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

EMUCFAU

During the campaign against the Indians, a body of volunteers led by JACKSON and COFFEE entered the valley of the TALLAPOOSA river in Alabama and encamped at EMUCFAU. Early Jan 22, 1814, the savages poured upon the camp and a furious struggle ensued in which the Indians

were driven off. Several other
American leaders, including
General Coffey, were wounded
or killed

1814

1912 Dates J-BK

Amer. Frigate ESSEX

For some time during 1814 the American frigate Essex was confined in the harbor at Valparaiso, by the British boats Phoebe and Cherub. When his attempt to escape with his consort, the ESSEX Junior, the British attacked, and in a short time, Captain Porter was obliged to surrender, the Essex being

almost ~~totally~~ destroyed.

Mar. 27, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

HORSE SHOE BEND

The greatest blow to the Creek tribes was their defeat at Horse shoe bend in Alabama. General Jackson led the whites, 2,000 strong including Indian allies and in a short time, the Creeks were surrounded. The battle raged until evening, when the Indians with Weatherford, their chief, surrendered.

Dec 24, 1814

TREATY OF GHEAT

Signed at Ghent, ratified by the U.S. Senate Feb 17, 1815. It closed the War of 1812. The American negotiators were John Quincy Adams, James A. BAYARD, Henry Clay; Jonathon Russell and Albert Gallatin. The English were: Lord Gambler, Henry Goulburn and William Adams.

1814

(1756-1833) JAMES BARON GAMBRIER

British Admiral. Born in the Bahamas.
Took part in capture of Charleston (1780)
Also in victory off US HANT (1790)

Was Governor of Newfoundland and
Commander-in-chief of Naval Station
(1802-1804). In 1807 commanded fleet
that bombarded Copenhagen.

1809 - Was in supreme command in
the Channel. when French Fleet

was destroyed in 1309. Made by
Lord Cochrane (Dunboyne)
1814 one of the commissioners of the
negotiations of ~~the~~ ^{the} Treaty of
by successive provisions
afforded work of Adams

Sep. 15, 1814

1912 Dates J-EK

FORT BOWYER

On Sep 15, a force of 1,300 British and Indians attacked Ft. Bowyer near Mobile, Ala. The fort was then held by 134 Americans under Maj William Lawrence, and they succeeded in repulsing the British with a loss of only 5 men killed; 4 wounded while the British lost 232 men.

Sept 13, 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

FORT McHENRY

In attempting to capture Baltimore, the British first bombarded Fort McHenry, southeast of the city. For 25 hours the British ships threw shells, but after a loss of two vessels and many men, they withdrew.

Aug 1814

1912 Dates J-BK

Fort Erie.

Was besieged by the British under
Lieutenant Colonel DRUMMOND. Their
first attack and Bombardment
was made on Aug. 14 but they
were compelled to retreat with a
loss of 221 men killed, 174 wounded
and 186 prisoners. The British continued
bombarding the Fort until Sept 17th
when the Americans made a

necessary and authorized and
destroyed the Pink Book, with
heavy loss of equipment at
once refuted, and the Americans
abandoned Fort Erie after destroying
it.

1814

1912 Dates J-BK

Stephenson's locomotive

1814

1912 Dates J-BK

France

Napoleon abdicated and
retired to island of ELBA.

1814

1912 Dates J-BK
America

Hartford convention in
opposition to the War.